

$$f(z) = u + iv$$

f is analytic fn if:

$$u_x = v_y$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

In polar:

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta$$

$$v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta$$

f is harmonic fn if:

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0$$

Ex: Show that if $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$ is analytic then

$u(x, y)$ and $v(x, y)$ are harmonic.

Ex: Show that if $f(z) = u(r, \theta) + i v(r, \theta)$ is analytic then

$u(r, \theta)$ and $v(r, \theta)$ are harmonic.

analytic fn:

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta, \quad v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta$$

Harmonic fn:

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0 \quad ??$$

$$* U_r = \frac{1}{r} U_\theta \text{ \& } U_r = -\frac{1}{r} U_\theta$$

← analytic الدالة

$$r^2 U_{rr} + r U_r + U_{\theta\theta} \stackrel{??}{=} 0 \leftarrow \text{عشان تكون الدالة harmonic}$$

$$\Rightarrow r U_r = U_\theta$$

$$r U_{rr} + U_r = U_{\theta\theta} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\Rightarrow r U_r = -U_\theta$$

$$r U_{\theta r} = -U_{\theta\theta}$$

$$U_{r\theta} = U_{\theta r}$$

$$U_{r\theta} = -\frac{1}{r} U_{\theta\theta} \quad \text{②}$$

$$U_{r\theta} = U_{\theta r} \text{ with ①, ②}$$

$$r U_{rr} + U_r = -\frac{1}{r} U_{\theta\theta}$$

$$\therefore r^2 U_{rr} + r U_r + U_{\theta\theta} = 0 \quad \text{X}$$

② كيفية حساب جزء من $f(z)$ بدلالة الآخر

$$f(z) = U + iV, \quad U_x = V_y, \quad U_y = -V_x$$

معنى هذه المعادلة أن يعطى U والمطلوب حساب قيمة V أو العكس

$$V_y = U_x$$

دالة V في x

$$V = \int \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dy + C_1(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$$

تكمّل بالنسبة لـ y جزئياً ونجعل ثابت التكامل $C_1(x)$ باستخدام الشرط الثاني لمعرفة الثابت بنفس طريقة التفكير

Ex1: Show that $U = x^2 y^2 - y$ harmonic and find conjugate harmonic $V = ??$

Sol

$$U_x = 2x$$

$$U_{xx} = 2$$

$$U_y = 2xy - 1$$

$$U_{yy} = -2$$

$$U_{xx} + U_{yy} = 0 \Rightarrow \therefore U \text{ is harmonic}$$

$$U_x = V_y, \quad U_y = -V_x$$

$$V_y = 2x$$

$$V = \int 2x dy + C_1(x) = 2xy + C_1(x) \rightarrow \text{①}$$

$$U_y = -V_x$$

$$-2y - 1 = -(2y + C_1'(x))$$

$$C_1(x) \neq 1$$

$$C_1(x) = x + C$$

$$v = 2xy + x + C$$

مفهوم لا تقتصر على التايك دالة في x

بالحدود في a

Ex 2: If $u = e^{2x} \cos ay$ is a real part of analytic fn. Find the value of a and its conjugate harmonic.

اول إيجاد خاصية تناسب من هارمونيك
في حالة u توافقية

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$u_x = 2e^{2x} \cos ay$$

$$u_{xx} = 4e^{2x} \cos ay$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$(4 - a^2) e^{2x} \cos ay = 0$$

$$4 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

$$u = e^{2x} \cos 2y \Rightarrow \square$$

$$u_x = v_y, \quad v_x = -u_y$$

$$v_y = 2e^{2x} \cos 2y$$

$$v = \frac{2e^{2x} \sin 2y}{2} + C_1(x)$$

$$v_x = -u_y$$

$$v_x = 2e^{2x} \sin 2y + C_1'(x) = -(2e^{2x} \sin 2y)$$

$$C_1'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1(x) = C$$

$$\therefore v = e^{2x} \sin 2y + C$$

Ex 3: ① Suppose $f(z)$ and $\bar{f}(z)$ are analytic then $f(z) = \text{constant}$

② Show that if $f(z)$ is analytic $f(z) = u + iv$ and $|f(z)| = C_1$ then $f(z) = \text{constant}$

③ Show that if $f(z) = u + iv$ is analytic then $\nabla^2 |f(z)|^2 = 4 \left| \frac{df}{dz} \right|^2$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$C_1 + iC_2$$

$$f(z) = u + iv$$

$$|f(z)| = C_1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = C_1 \Rightarrow u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2 \quad (1)$$

المطلوب أن نوضح أن u و v ثابتان

$$u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2 \quad (2)$$

$$2u u_x + 2v v_x = 0$$

$$u u_x + v v_x = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$2u u_y + 2v v_y = 0$$

$$u u_y + v v_y = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$u u_y + v u_x = 0 \quad (5)$$

من (3) و (4) نضرب (3) بـ u و (4) بـ v ونجمع

$$u^2 u_x + u v v_x + v u u_y + v^2 u_x = 0$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

$$(u^2 + v^2) u_x = 0$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2 \quad \therefore u_x = 0 \Rightarrow u = C_1(y)$$

$$v_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = C_2(x)$$

Similarly

$$(u^2 + v^2) v_x = 0$$

$$u = \pm v \Rightarrow u = \text{constant}, v = \text{constant}$$

$$\text{OR } v_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = C_3(y)$$

$$\therefore C_3(y) = C_2(x) \quad \therefore = \text{Constant}$$

$$v = \text{Constant}$$

$$v_x = u_y = 0 \Rightarrow u_y = 0$$

$$u = C_4(x)$$

$$C_4(x) = C_1(y) = \text{Constant}$$

$$\therefore f = u + iv = \text{constant} \quad \text{where } u, v \text{ are const.}$$

طريقة أخرى

أن نبدأ من الطرف الأيسر ونوجد $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (u^2 + v^2)$ ثم نحسب هذا المقدار ونستخدم أن u, v هما harmonic فننتج الصورة المطلوبة.

Ch-3 Elementary Complex fns

في هذا الجزء

نحاول تصنيف التوابع الهامة للدوال القياسية ونجدها صور
التي نعلمها بالاول والثاني (مفهوم من الامتحان)

1] Polynomial:

$$P_n(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$$

the P_n is entire on \mathbb{D}

2] Exponential fn:

$f(z) = e^z$ is entire

الدالة e^z analytic في \mathbb{D}

الدالة التي لها مشتق مقام و e^z analytic

3] Logarithmic fn:

$$\ln(z) = \ln(re^{i(\theta \pm 2n\pi)})$$

$$\ln(x+iy) = \ln r + i(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

at $n=0$ the value is a principle value

Ex: Evaluate:

① $\ln(1+i)$

② $(1+i)^{1+i}$

③ the root of $e^z + 1 = 0$ is $|z| < 10$

Sol

① $x=1, y=1, r=\sqrt{2}, \theta = \tan^{-1} 1 = 45^\circ$

$$\ln(1+i) = \ln\sqrt{2} + i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} Z &= (1+i)^{1+i} = e^{\ln(1+i)^{1+i}} \\ &= e^{(1+i)\ln(1+i)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln(1+i) = \ln\sqrt{2} + i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right)$$

$$(1+i)\left[\ln\sqrt{2} + i\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right)\right] = e^{\ln\sqrt{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right)} e^{i\left[\ln\sqrt{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right)\right]}$$

$$= e^{\ln\sqrt{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right)} \left[\cos\left(\ln\sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right) + i\sin\left(\ln\sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi\right)\right]$$

$$\textcircled{3} e^z + 1 = 0 ; |z| < 10$$

$$e^z = -1$$

$$z = \ln(-1)$$

$$x = -1, y = 0, r = 1, \theta = \pi$$

$$z = \ln(1) + i(\pi \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$z_n = i(\pi \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$n=0 \Rightarrow z_0 = i\pi \in D \quad D: \text{Disk}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow z_1 = i3\pi \in D$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow z_2 = i5\pi \in D$$

$$n=-1 \Rightarrow z_{-1} = -i\pi \in D$$

المجموعة القيم التي تقع داخل الدائرة

لدينا رسم بخصوص عن قيم n ونجيب

المقياس لو طلع أقل من طينين حوالا

ولو طلع أكبر من طينين حوالا